

WEATHER.

Fair tonight; tomorrow overcast; not much change in temperature.
Temperature for twenty-four hours ending 2 p.m.: Highest, 79, at 4 p.m. yesterday; lowest, 45, at 6 a.m. today.
Full report on page 4.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 1917—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

"From Press to Home
Within the Hour"

Sworn Net Circulation, Month of March,
1917, Daily Average, 92,941; Sunday, 68,758.

ONE CENT.

EVERY AGENCY BEING TO GIRD NATION AGAINST "NATURAL FOE TO LIBERTY"

WORK PROGRESSES IN CONGRESS ON RESOLUTION FORMALLY TO DECLARE THAT STATE OF WAR EXISTS.

Cabinet Called In Session to Consider Extension of Credits to Allies, Taxation and Other Warlike Measures.

The United States really is at war with the German empire today, awaiting only the formal recognition of Congress.

Every agency was moving to gird the nation against the government which President Wilson, in his address to Congress, characterized as a natural foe to liberty.

Work in Congress on the resolution to declare formally a state of war existing went forward rapidly. The Senate foreign relations committee approved the resolution as introduced without change in its effect. Action by the Senate within at least two or three days was predicted, even by senators opposing it. The House foreign affairs committee was delayed by the fact that the republicans had not named its members of the committee. The committee will meet tomorrow to consider the resolution.

Consideration of the war resolution in the Senate was forced over until tomorrow by objections of Senator La Follette, and in the House it was delayed by lack of organization of the foreign affairs committee. It is expected to come up for action in both Houses tomorrow. Soon after the Senate adjourned the House also adjourned. Both House and Senate meet tomorrow, the former at noon and the latter at 10 a.m.

Credit Extensions to Allies.

The cabinet, at a war session, was called to discuss the extension of credits to the nations already at war against Germany; the raising of money by taxation for use of the United States in the war; the equipment of the navy to the fullest state of efficiency to cope with the submarine menace, and the raising of a great army on the principle of universal liability to service—the first increment of which is to be 500,000 men.

LA FOLLETTE'S OBJECTION BLOCKS SENATE ACTION ON WAR RESOLUTION

The adjournment of the Senate today was marked by a stormy scene in which Senator La Follette by objection forced consideration of the war resolution over until tomorrow, and Democratic Leader Martin then forced an adjournment to cut off Senator La Follette.

When Senator Hitchcock reported the resolution as amended, declaring a "state of war exists with Germany and the President to prosecute war against the imperial German government to a successful termination, and asked its immediate consideration, Senator La Follette, who had been watching closely, arose and asked that, under the rules, it go over until tomorrow.

Insists on Objection.
"I object to its present consideration," said the Wisconsin senator. Senator Hitchcock then told him that if absence of printed copies was the basis of his objection he could provide their distribution within five minutes.

"I object, under the rules," Senator La Follette insisted. Senator Martin, the gray-haired majority leader, then arose, angrily faced Senator La Follette, and interrupted.

"Of course, it is within the power of the senator to carry this over. He has too much experience to make it necessary for me to tell him that his attitude in a matter of such tremendous consequences—"
Here Senator La Follette broke in with a protest against being "lectured" by Senator Martin.

Realizes the Consequences.
"It's quite unnecessary," Senator La Follette interjected, in a quiet but positive tone. "I think I realize it as fully as the senator from Virginia does. I ask the regular order."

"I have a right to—" Senator Martin (Continued on Second Page.)

TEXT OF THE RESOLUTION DECLARING STATE OF WAR WITH GERMANY EXISTS.

The war resolution approved by the Senate committee on foreign relations is as follows:

"Whereas the imperial German government has committed repeated acts of war against the government and the people of the United States of America, therefore be it

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the state of war between the United States and the imperial German government which has thus been thrust upon the United States is hereby formally declared, and that the President be, and he is hereby, authorized, and directed to employ the entire naval and military forces of the United States and the resources of the government to carry on war against the imperial German government, and to bring the conflict to a successful termination all of the resources of the country are hereby pledged by the Congress of the United States."

WAR THE ARMY PLANS READY TO GO TO CONGRESS

Officials Prepared to Put Big
Force in Field When Law-
makers Say Word.

NAVY ALSO COMPLETES STEPS FOR HOSTILITIES

Measures Taken to Spend \$133,000,000 Available to Strengthen Sea
Power of United States.

Both the army and navy, after months of preparing for just such an emergency as exists, are today making final plans to put a large army in the field, protect the coast of the United States, and, possibly, to send an army to Europe to help subdue Germany and bring the conflict to an end.

Ready to Go to Congress.

The definite plans of the War Department are waiting to go forward to Congress when it is ready to receive them.

President Wilson gave a clear view of the immediate steps to be urged in his address, but until the department's plan has been submitted and the details are regarded as confidential.

The first element of the plan the President has already disclosed. It is the assembling of 500,000 men under a universal service system as an addition to the regular army and National Guard, which would provide a total of 1,000,000 men.

Wants 3,000,000 Trained Men.
General staff officials have consistently urged that a minimum of 3,000,000 trained and equipped men should be provided for national defense. If that number is taken as including the regulars and National Guard, a new army more than 2,000,000 strong would be necessary to make the total. The training of the first half million will tax the personnel and machinery of the regular army to the limit.

Part of Militia Uncertain.
There is much uncertainty as to the use to which the National Guard is to be put under the new plan. No information is forthcoming on this point. The guard forms the great reserve from which officers for the new federal force could be drawn. With more than 60,000 guardsmen now on police duty, however, and the number assigned to this work under federal authority, it is not probable that the state forces might be required for protection of property within the United States.

President Wilson is believed to have spoken in direct accordance with the advice of the War Department yesterday, outlining to Congress. There is reason to believe that the administration is looking ahead for a year or more, to the time when the nation's military power will be fully developed, in planning for actual participation in European wars on European battlefields.

The War Department recently directed that sixty or more non-commissioned officers and enlisted men from each regiment in the regular army be selected by their commanders to form a provisional list of men available for duty as officers. No examinations were required. These lists now have been compiled and with the steadily increasing number of reservists, the War Department is expected to have a list of men available for duty as officers. No examinations were required. These lists now have been compiled and with the steadily increasing number of reservists, the War Department is expected to have a list of men available for duty as officers.

To Train Half Million a Year.
The universal service project formulated by the army general staff, introduced in the form of a bill in the House yesterday, provides for the training of approximately 500,000 men a year. The Senate military committee bill, also presented yesterday, provides for annual classes of about equal size. The staff bill was based on one year's training, however, as against six months' training under the Senate plan. President Wilson has left to Congress the initiative in determining the length of training to be given.

The War Department has placed a large quantity of war material to replace the forces to be raised. When funds are made available these agreements can be signed quickly, and the resources of the country brought to bear on the war.



ELEVEN MEN LOST OF AZTEC'S CREW

Naval Guard Aboard Sunken
Armed American Freighter
Probably Saved.

NO CHANCE TO USE GUNS

Special Dispatch to The Star.
NEW YORK, April 3.—Eleven men of the crew of the American steamship Aztec probably were lost when the vessel was sunk Sunday night by a German submarine near Brest, France. The crew numbered thirty-nine, of whom seventeen were Americans. Twelve American bluejackets, commanded by Lieut. William F. Gresham, detached from the crew of the gunboat Dolphin and placed aboard the Aztec as an armed guard were saved, according to dispatches from the French admiralty.

The Aztec was the first armed American merchant vessel to fall victim to German submarine warfare. She left New York for Havre March 15 with a cargo of foodstuffs and general supplies valued at more than \$500,000.

Chance to Use Guns Unlikely.
No information as to whether the vessel was able to use her guns against the submarine reached her owners, the Oriental Navigation Company. The fact that she was sunk at night, with a heavy sea running, leads to the belief that, like the Cunard liner Laconia, she did not even catch sight of her assailant.

The Aztec was armed with two five-inch guns, one forward and one aft. The vessel, formerly owned by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, was of 3,727 tons gross and 2,345 tons net. She was built in Newcastle, England, in 1894. She was 350 feet long, with a beam of 42 feet.

Naval Men Probably Safe.
French admiralty dispatches to the French embassy here last night announcing the sinking of the first armed American merchantman, the freighter Aztec, by a German submarine, said apparently Lieut. William F. Gresham and twelve American bluejackets constituting the armed guard of the vessel had been saved, but that eleven of the crew were reported missing.

Members of Naval Guard.
Following are the enlisted men, with the residences of their next of kin: James A. Blevins, boatswain's mate, second class, Carter county, Tenn.; Thomas E. Dillon, quartermaster, first class, Jersey City, N. J.; William H. Douglas, coxswain, Terre Haute, Ind.; John I. Eopolucci, boatswain's mate, first class, Washington, D. C.; Adolf Hendrickson, coxswain, Minneapolis; Jacob J. Hinkler, electrician, third class, Bismarck, N. D.; Earl Israel, seaman, Helleman, Ala.; Clarence H. Kelly, quartermaster, Trenton, N. J.; Joseph Klewinisky, seaman, Seattle, Wash.; William F. Rominger, gunner's mate, second class, Elizabethton, Tenn.; Joseph A. Rucker, seaman, Roanoke, Ala.; and Clarence W. Whitney, quartermaster, second class, Cincinnati.

Reports Nineteen Landed.
A dispatch from Ambassador Sharp, dated at Paris 5 p.m. yesterday, said nineteen survivors from the Aztec were landed yesterday afternoon at Brest and twenty-eight persons still were missing, and their rescue was doubtful because of the heavy sea and storm.

BELIEVE AUSTRIA IS SEEKING PEACE

Diplomats Point to Ambassa-
dor Penfield's Alleged "Delicate" Mission as Proof.

OFFICIALS ARE RETICENT

Many diplomatic officers believe that important events may follow the present mysterious mission of Frederick C. Penfield, United States ambassador to Austria-Hungary, who has left Vienna on what is described as a three-month visit to this country on official business "of too delicate a nature to be transacted by other methods." Secretary Lansing and other officials of the State Department will not discuss the matter in any phase and will not even admit that Ambassador Penfield is coming to the United States. Their extreme reticence applies not only to the movements of the American ambassador, but to the entire Austrian situation.

BEN JOHNSON RETAINS DISTRICT CHAIRMANSHIP

Kentucky Re-Elected Head of Com-
mittee Handling Capital Affairs.
Six New Members on Body.

Representative Ben Johnson of Kentucky is to head the House district committee during the Sixty-fifth Congress. He was nominated by the democratic members of the ways and means committee and elected by the House yesterday afternoon. Mr. Johnson has served as chairman of the House district committee in the last three Congresses.

The other democratic members of the district committee are Robert Crosser of Ohio, James A. Hamilton of New Jersey, J. Willard Ragsdale of South Carolina, Benjamin C. Hilliard of Colorado, Andrew R. Brodbeck of Pennsylvania, Christopher D. Sullivan of New York, Milton A. Romjue of Missouri, Albert F. Polk of Delaware, J. J. Mansfield of Texas.

Only four of these served as members of the district committee in the last Congress—Representatives Crosser, Hilliard, Hamilton and Ragsdale. Representative Brodbeck of Hanover, Pa., was a member of an earlier Congress; Representative Sullivan is a new member from New York city; Representative Romjue is from Mason, Ohio, a new member; Representative Polk of Georgetown, Del., succeeds Representative Miller in the House for the first time.

Two democratic vacancies remain to be filled. Last Congress the district committee was composed of thirteen democrats and eight republicans. It is expected that this Congress the committee when completely organized will be composed of twelve democrats and today republicans.

Of the new democratic members, Mr. Sullivan is a brother of the late "Big Tim" Sullivan and a former state senator. Mr. Romjue was formerly judge of the Missouri supreme court. Mr. Polk is a lawyer. Since 1898 he has been secretary of the Sussex County Bar Association in Delaware.

IS CHOOSING ALDERMEN.

Chicago Holding Election for Thirty-
Six Members of Board.

CHICAGO, April 3.—Political leaders do not expect more than one-half the registered voters of the city to be cast today in the election in which thirty-six aldermen will be chosen. Outside estimates placed the probable vote at 425,000.

The democrats assert they will win a sweeping victory, as they claim the vast majority of the city's population are their candidates as a result to the city administration for the Sunday closing of saloons. Republican managers insisted they would gain many democratic votes on account of the factional fights in several wards.

EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA AGAIN TO SEE KAISER

AMSTERDAM, April 3.—A telegram from Vienna says that Empress Zita of Austria-Hungary, having expressed the wish to make the acquaintance as soon as possible of Empress Augusta Victoria of Germany, Emperor Charles and his consort departed last night for German headquarters for a short visit to the German emperor and empress.

Inasmuch as the visit will give opportunity for the German and Austrian rulers to discuss political matters, Emperor Charles will be accompanied by his foreign minister, Count Bernin. The German chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, is at German headquarters.

PACIFIST'S APOLOGY PROGRESSES RELEASE

Senator Lodge Agrees to Drop
Prosecution of Alexander
Bannwart, His Assailant.

After he had made an apology and given assurance that no similar occurrence would take place, the charge against Alexander Bannwart, a pacifist, from Massachusetts, of having assaulted Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, yesterday at the Capitol, was dropped.

Bannwart, who was released on \$1,000 bonds yesterday, appeared at Police Court this morning and answered to his name when the collateral list was called. In company with several other pacifists, he visited the office of Assistant United States Attorney Ralph Given and in the presence of the secretary to Senator Lodge said he meant no harm when he went to the Capitol yesterday. He assured Mr. Given that he had no feeling against Mr. Lodge and that he would not repeat the offense.

Willing to Drop Prosecution.

Upon the suggestion of Mr. Given, the senator's secretary communicated with Mr. Lodge the statement of Bannwart. A short time later Senator Lodge telephoned to Mr. Given and said that if the government would be satisfied he would not prosecute the case. The senator explained that he is very busy at the Capitol at this time and could not very well leave to attend court. He stated further that he knew Bannwart in Massachusetts and that with the assurance that the trouble would not be repeated, he did not care to force the prosecution.

Mr. Given had prepared for an investigation of the case, but being seven witnesses in attendance at court this morning, when Senator Lodge explained that he desired a result, this prosecution, Mr. Given announced he would drop the case.

Thinks Pacifists Made Mistake.

That the pacifists made a big mistake when they came to Washington was the substance of a statement given out by Bannwart. He said that after reading the President's message to Congress last night he and other pacifists saw that "the President was simply fair-minded and that he was not a fair-minded lover of peace must indorse as a result of their fair-mindedness that it was not inimical or hostile to the German people personally, but a charge against the German government," thus bringing about a result which he thought was a mistake.

Some time before court convened this morning there were many spectators in attendance to hear the testimony in the case and to get a glimpse of Senator Lodge and Bannwart.

COL. ROOSEVELT HERE TO CALL ON PRESIDENT

Col. Roosevelt stopped off here today on his way home from Florida to call on President Wilson at the White House and congratulate him on his address to Congress.

GERMAN RAIDER RIDDLED.

Ships Into Dutch Port With Many
Holes in Her Sides.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 3.—L. W. J. Velter of Soerabaya, Java, who is here, told today of the exploits of a German raider named the Marie, which arrived recently in Tandjong-Priok, the port of Batavia. She had many bullet holes in her sides and her crew numbered only twenty men.

"When the Marie was boarded by the Dutch authorities," said Velter, "the men, all Germans, said the vessel had been captured off the coast of Africa near Zanzibar. The vessel said that she was a member of the crew of the German cruiser Koenigsberg, which had been taken by British cruisers up a river in East Africa and blown up after her guns had been taken inland. In the action off the East African coast in which the Marie was captured, the ship was riddled with shots from the shore. She was afterward chased and damaged by a British cruiser, but managed to slip into the Dutch port, where she was interned."

RAIDER'S CAPTIVES LANDED.

Consul at Rio Janeiro Reports
Names of Americans Taken There.
Names of the American sailors taken from ships in the south Atlantic by the German raiders and taken into Rio Janeiro on the French bark Cambronne, are reported by Consul Gottschalk as follows: William H. Clark, Berkeley, Va.; Luther Leathers, Van Wert, Ohio; John E. Romjue, San Francisco; Ray Gilbert, Kirkland, Wash.; and Manuel Cuervo, Guam.

All the men have been turned over to the Consul Gottschalk, whose report adds nothing to the news dispatches.

Ambassador Sees Devastated France.

PARIS, April 3.—United States Ambassador Sharp, under instructions from Washington, visited the devastated regions evacuated by the Germans. Mr. Sharp was in Chalun, Ham and Roze on Saturday, and called the State Department an account of what he saw.

DAY IN CONGRESS.

Senate.
War declaration resolution reported by foreign relations committee.
Universal military training bill introduced by Chairman Chamberlain of military committee.
Espionage bill, which failed in House at last session, reintroduced.
Telegrams, letters, petitions and resolutions for and against war with Germany laid before Senate.
Adjourned at 1:03 until 10 tomorrow.

SENATE MEMBERS BACK PRESIDENT

Expression of Sentiment Indi-
cates Strong and United
Support of War Measure.

FEW WITHHOLD COMMENT

Strong and vigorous approval of the President's war address was voiced today by members of the Senate. The opinion was expressed that the President could have done no less than recommend a declaration that a state of war exists, in view of the acts of Germany. All party lines were obliterated in the enthusiastic support accorded the President. Some of the senators who opposed the armed neutrality bill, however, refused to comment.

Rated "Masterly Review."

Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, ranking member of the foreign relations committee after Senator Stone and the probable selection to handle the war resolution in the Senate since Senator Stone has announced he will oppose the resolution, said:

"The President's address presents a masterly review of recent events which have combined to force war upon the United States. I have been opposed to war and have done what I could to avert it. Even within a few days I have sought to dissuade the President from recommending it. All has been in vain. His address contains revelations of facts which he has heretofore kept from the public, but which were forced to consider in reluctantly reaching his conclusion that the German government by its acts has forced a state of war upon us.

"War is now inevitable, and the only question is whether the country will go to war with a full heart, or will be crippled. Under these circumstances I must stand for strength and unity. I am not a pacifist, but I am a realist. I would indicate a divided country. There will be a few vain votes against it in each house and I do not criticize those who cast them. I shall stand by the President, who has tried so long to preserve peace and who only now abandons it because he finds it impossible."

Comment by Other Senators.

Senator Hiram Johnson of California: "The republic has spoken through the President and I follow the flag."

Senator Smoot of Utah said: "It was a fine speech, but it was much to the point. I have no doubt we will be a united people in carrying out the recommendations of the President."

Senator Lane of Oregon, one of those who opposed the armed neutrality bill, said:

"I have nothing to say at present. It was a long speech and requires consideration. I will say that I am a realist."

Senator Lewis of Illinois, democrat, said:

"I was gratified that the President left to Congress the course to be taken and did not assume to dictate it, though he made it clear that there was action left to the people. I think the President has indicated to Germany that if it would now make assurances that could be relied upon, that it would cease its assaults on Americans we would go no further with our war preparations."

"The President's message to Congress is a masterpiece of statesmanship. It meets my unqualified approval. The message will lead Congress to pass one or two resolutions which will maintain the country in a state of readiness for war."

"Thoroughly American Statement."
Senator Sterling of South Dakota, republican, said:

"It was a strong, vigorous and thoroughly American statement of the situation and the facts in the case."

Senator Phelan of California, democrat, said:

"I think the President has impressed the Senate with the desire to strengthen his hands in every way to vindicate American rights to resent intrigues and plots which have threatened to destroy the nation. The message holds out to Germany as well as to Russia the same freedom that America enjoys. The war is in a sense a war for the benefit of the American people."

Senator Brandegee of Connecticut, republican: "It was a masterpiece of statesmanship. I will do everything I can to back it up."

Senator Salisbury of Delaware, democrat, President pro tem. of the Senate: "The President's address was right in line with my own feeling and belief."

Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, democrat, chairman of the military committee: "It was a magnificent message. It was forceful and to the point, and in my opinion expresses the feeling of the great mass of the American people."

LABOR ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

President Gompers of A. F. of L.
Selects National Defense Aids.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, has selected the executive committee of the committee of labor a subcommittee of the advisory commission to the national council of defense, following a meeting of the committee of labor yesterday.

Residing Mr. Gompers, chairman, the executive committee will be composed of the following: Secretary William B. Wilson of the Department of Labor, Everett Macy, James Lord, Elias Lee, Warren S. Stone, Frank Morrison, Lee K. Frankel, James O'Connell, A. Parker Kevin and Louis B. Schramm.

Maine Votes Million for Defense.

AUGUSTA, Maine, April 3.—The legislature of Maine today appropriated \$1,000,000 for general defense purposes. This action was taken under suspension of rules immediately after the joint assembly had received a message from Gov. McKean urging that the fund be provided by bond issue.